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Wellesley News

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WELLESLEY NEWS

Thursday, March 19, 1970

Housing Committee Recommends Procedures

by Ann Lents '71

The Housing Committee is writing a recommendation concerning this year's procedures for rooming. Because arrangements for such options as a co-op dormitory are still tentative and because the number of men who must be roomed at Wellesley is still unknown (the deadline for application to the Twelve College Exchange is March 21; it will be even later before the number of men actually coming to Wellesley is known), rooming has been postponed until after spring vacation. These "unknowns" also naturally present problems in developing a procedure for rooming and in estimating the size of the freshman class.

Off-Campus Housing

The Board of Trustees has accepted the committee's recommendation that the off-campus housing option be open to sophomores, juniors, and seniors next year. Students who intend to live off-campus must fill out an application form before April 8.

These forms, which are available in the office of the Dean of Students, will be used to estimate the number of students who will not live in dormitories next year. Submitting a card does not commit a student irrevocably to living off-campus, however. Students who are interested in the

co-op dorm may, if the dorm cannot be implemented next year or if they are not admitted to it, later apply to live off-campus.

Remodeling Considered

The committee is discussing remodeling which could be done over the summer. Tower Court and the new dorms are the probable targets

for remodeling. Architects hired by the Board of Trustees are doing feasibility studies in these dorms.

Possibilities for the dorms are shortening corridor length by installing double doors, reserving double rooms for living rooms, installing compact kitchens, adding carpeting and changing corridor lighting. Be-

cause money must be appropriated for any remodeling, the committee's recommendations must be approved by the Board of Trustees.

24-Hour Parietals

The housing committee has also been concerned with the implementation of 24-hour parietals. They feel that the extended parietals should be

an option, not a necessity; a corridor system has been suggested to implement this. Within each dorm there will be both 24-hour and non-24-hour parietals corridors. Freshmen will be roomed on non-24-hour parietals corridors. In any case, unlimited parietals cannot begin until every student's room has a lock on the door.

The committee's decisions are not final; they must be approved by the Board of Trustees. Their plans for rooming are necessarily tentative.

The Housing Committee is open to new ideas on rooming. Its members are Kathy Brigham '72, Linda Chun '70, Lucy Crane '71, Helen Hilliard '70, Ann Lents '71, Pixie Loomis '70, Sue Siegfried '71, Ann Sutphin '71, Penny Williams '71, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Marsh, and Mrs. Joan Melvin, Dean of Students. Please give them any suggestions that you may have.



Pictured at a recent practice is the Wellesley College Bowl team (from left to right): coach George Stambolian, student co-ordinator Amy Sabrin '72, and team members—Trudy Hamner '71, Glenda J. Starr '70, Ellen A. Bass '70, (captain), Sandra Ferrari '72, and alternate Lisalee A. Wells '70.

photo by Paul Birnbaum

MIT Researchers Examine Exchange

An MIT student research group sponsored by Professor Thomas Allen of MIT's Sloan School is currently examining the Wellesley-MIT cross-registration program in order to provide substantive feedback for the Joint Committee and the Wellesley Commission. The study hopes to aid the structuring of current and future relations between the two schools.

The results of the study will be used to streamline the existing program. They will hopefully make registration procedures simpler and remove present quota "impositions." The study also hopes to determine student and faculty response to measures such as exchange residence programs, cross-awarding of degrees and the possibility of exchanging professors.

Student Response Mandatory

Most of the relevant response will have to come from current and past cross-registrants. The group tentatively plans to distribute questionnaires to cross-registrants on the MIT buses in early April and perhaps have Wellesley professors hand them out to both Wellesley and MIT exchange students in their classes. A spokesman for the group, Cogo Schwartz, MIT '72, explained that the project's influence on both schools' administrations will depend on the magnitude of response registered by students.

As a result, the group hopes to widely publicize the proposed evaluation which should give impetus to current revision and initiate review of more comprehensive plans.

Other members of the research group include Ken Bauer '71, John Hueter '71, Sam Pierce '72, Mike Wildermuth '72, Jerry Berstell '71, and Charlie Bahne '72.

Future Survival Necessitates Changes in Growth Concepts

by Joan Lovell '72

Think back to the last time you boarded a Whisperjet at Logan. As you fastened your seat belt, the plane taxied down the runway, ascended, shoved through the brown lid of smog over Greater Boston, and gasped for blue skies. When you looked below you may have watched stretches of empty land pass by and perhaps you sighed in relief that so much space is still untouched. But don't be fooled — below is a population of 203 million threatening to increase to 300 million within 30 years: a population that will be forced to spread across those green fields.

It's a greedy population too. You can count on those 100 million people to demand their share of land and resources. More people naturally mean more houses, more cars and highways, more air and water pollution.

Too Late Already?

According to Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Professor of Biology at Stanford University and author of "The Population Bomb," the U.S. has already exceeded the number of people our land can support comfortably at our present standard of living.

Dr. Ehrlich feels that our society sees man's role as dominating nature instead of harmonizing with nature. Our culture equates "growth"

with "progress" — a concept that must change if we are to survive. Equally important to Dr. Ehrlich are the changes of the psychic environment as effects of adapting to urban environments.

'Anthill Society'

It is precisely this problem of adapting psychically and physically to the profound urban population explosion that is concerning federal government officials. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans warned that Americans will be jammed together in an "anthill society" unless business and government join in a national growth policy. Mr. Stans stated that 85% of the nation's 300 million people will live in urban centers.

He envisions four huge clusters of uninterrupted stretches of houses, factories, people, highways and railroads including "ChiPitts" from Chicago to Pittsburgh; "SanSan," from San Francisco to San Diego, "JaMi," from Jacksonville to Miami, and "BosWash" from Boston to Washington.

Some of the problems that would result are sharp increases in congestion, pollution, and crime since local governments, increasingly unable to deliver services, could disintegrate. This would lead to a "megapolitan government with sweeping powers approaching those of a police state" according to Mr. Stans.

Avoiding Real Issue

Unfortunately, Mr. Stans' solutions, which reflect current government policy, attempt to cope with, rather than prevent oncoming disaster. He sees three ways to achieve the goal of a "viable, manageable size" urban center by building new cities, expanding small cities into larger ones, and discouraging further growth of presently large urban areas. Mr. Stans expects government to contribute through such incentives as investment tax credits, highways to dis-

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ELECTION RESULTS:
NEW CG OFFICERS
PRESIDENT: Sue Irving '71
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT: Joan Lister '71
JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT: Page Talbott '72
CHIEF JUSTICE: Lee Flournoy '71
CHAIRMAN OF HPC: Sue Siegfried '71
TREASURER: Anne Shere '73
NSA/SEC: Edith Georgi '72
BURSAR: Betty Bahlke '73
SECRETARY: Bonita Stanton '73

College Bowl Team Bouts With Faculty

by Amy Sabrin '72

"What was Houdini's real name?" asked Mr. George Stambolian at the first faculty-student college bowl match held here last week. Captain Ellen Bass, '70, led teammates Sandy Ferrari, '72, Trudy Hamner, '71, Glenda Starr, '70, and alternate Lisalee Wells, '70, to victory in the first round. Neither they nor the faculty players, Mr. Patrick Quinn, Mr. John Graham, Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and Miss Eva Engel were able to answer the Houdini question.

The match was in preparation for the team's filming of the real thing in New York City on Saturday, March 28. They do not know who they will face. The final score of the first round against the faculty was 66-54. The teachers won the second, briefer round 16-8.

Does Anybody Know?

The match got off to an amusing start as no one could answer any of the first three questions. As things got under way, several questions evoked audience response. When Miss Engel identified the author of "Cinderella," someone exclaimed, "I didn't know that!" Trudy Hamner's amazingly quick reply to "Who were Donald Duck's three nephews?" brought loud applause.

The students have also faced a well-trained Norfolk County Prison team. This team is famous for its vast range of knowledge and has published a book, *Questions from the Rockpile*, which is a compilation of this knowledge. Wellesley beat their second team but was defeated in a close match with the first string.

One of the Best

The prisoners, who have faced several other teams before they appeared on television, agreed that Wellesley was "one of the best" they'd seen. Their previous matches were against Tufts University, Marriott College, and Boston University, to name a few.

The team and coach, Mr. Stambolian, will travel to New York City on

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Better Homes...

Once again the housing issue comes before us. Its inherent problems are twofold. Any major housing decision has implications for areas outside its immediate sphere. Also, a change in the housing system must be at once responsive to the requirements of the student community as well as workable. The changes which appear to be in order for next year are to some extent coincidental with those anticipated a couple of weeks ago by Mrs. Melvin and the rest of the Housing Committee (see *News* March 5, 1970).

As previously projected, the off-campus housing program will be greatly expanded next year to allow an unlimited number of sophomores, juniors, and seniors to live off campus. (See box p. 7 for application procedure). The plan for a co-op dorm is still alive though not in its earlier form. Instead of reconverting Munger to its original status as a cooperative house, the College is negotiating for the purchase of a house on Washington Street (near the golf course). The Housing Committee felt that a house for twenty-five to thirty-five girls was a far more realistic and viable arrangement for co-op living than a dormitory housing over a hundred. Though the acquisition of this co-op house is an admirable plan, there are, unfortunately, some obstacles still to be overcome. The proposed co-op house would have to be zoned as a rooming and boarding house. Under the zoning laws of the town of Wellesley the location of the house is not in the rooming and boarding house zone. The college must, therefore, receive special permission from the town before the sale can be finalized. Both the expanded opportunities for students to live off campus in an apartment or in the quasi-dorm situation of a co-op house are to be commended for their responsiveness to the evolving housing interests of the student body. Hopefully, the co-op housing proposal will be acted upon with speed so that it will be a formal rather than a tentative arrangement.

Other aspects of the "housing package" as it has sometimes been called, cannot be so praised. As architects examined the dorms and the Housing Committee appeared optimistic, it almost seemed as though the rumored suites would actually replace any corridor singles and doubles, next September. However, the dream is not to be realized. The current report from the Housing Committee admits more conservative changes. The tentative arrangement is for the long corridors in Tower and the new dorms to be partitioned with two sets of double doors. Rather than suites there

will be some shorter halls each with carpeting, a living room, and possibly its own kitchenette. Granted, there must be a beginning, and a modest start somewhere; the question remains, what will these proposed partitions really accomplish? The traffic in the halls and through suites will still be considerable. The partitioned corridors are neither unified as a hall nor as a group of suites. Unless these proposed changes are really initial efforts that will not have to be "undone" when a more complete suite arrangement becomes feasible, they are of little value.

The consequences of Monday's Senate meeting are far more disturbing. As suggested before, housing decisions must necessarily be considered in the context of the whole dormitory situation including parietals rules. Unfortunately, the parietal debate has reached undue proportions. Senate's latest legislation on parietals is just further evidence of this persistent controversy. The presence or absence of 24-hour parietals is to be determined by individual corridors in each dorm. Therefore, each girl, in choosing a room this spring, will do so on the basis of prior knowledge of the probable social rules of the corridor. Freshmen will not be offered the choice of living on a corridor with 24-hour parietals.

Some may feel that this was the least grievous compromise between the much disliked suggestion that circulated for a few weeks, to put freshmen in separate dorms—and an almost equally distasteful thought (for some) of exposing freshmen to girls who entertain men at any hour. Unfortunately, however, Senate has segregated next year's freshmen for not one term, but two.

The restrictive legislation for freshmen makes their system of social rules uncoordinated. By not allowing freshmen to decide at the end of the first semester whether they wish their corridor to have 24-hour parietals or not, they are not given the same options as upperclassmen, though in other areas of social life, they are.

Instead of the comprehensive housing package once proposed, we are left with mere remnants. Except for those who will live off campus next year, everyone will face a somewhat less than satisfactory housing plan. Some will be waiting for locks to be installed, others wishing to live in the co-op house will probably have to wait until sometime this summer before they know if the plan will be definite. But the freshmen are hurt the most as they are reduced to a second class social position.

Enfranchised?

Far away from the problems of housing Wellesley students, Congress is deliberating a bill which will, nevertheless, affect college students across the country. Last week, the Senate passed by a 64-17 vote an amendment, introduced by Senator Mike Mansfield (D-Montana), to its version of the voting rights bill which would lower the voting age from 21 to 18. The House passed its version of the bill earlier, which did not include the voting age amendment. Many House members are upset because the House did not hold its own hearings on the amendment. Both versions, with the amendment, will go into House-Senate conference soon.

It should be stated at the outset that the amendment incorporates a long overdue change in electoral procedure. In addition to the traditional and rather overused argument that youth who serve the country militarily should be allowed to vote for its leaders, the fact remains that today's college students are able to be as well-read and politically aware as any older age group—and are often more motivated to be so. Arguments like the one Rep Emmanuel Celler (D-U.Y.) presented in the *New York Times* (March 17)—18-year-olds are "too subject to emotional appeals, their minds are too malleable"—are themselves emotional appeals, geared to evoke images of a nationally irrational and irresponsible youth.

Unfortunately, but perhaps realistically, political considerations, and fairly valid objections concerning the legality of the amendment and its effect on states' rights, have eclipsed the intrinsic worth of the proposed measure. It is not a strictly partisan issue as some might expect; the voters added under the amendment would not necessarily be predominantly Democrat or Republican. The greatest opposition comes from those who think

the age should be lowered by constitutional amendment, not by law. Mr. Celler has stated that he thinks the courts would find the legislation unconstitutional. He terms the possibility that the teenage vote could provide a victory margin for the President and the Supreme Court later declare the amendment unconstitutional "catastrophic" (*New York Times*, March 17). However, there is no way of practically determining whether the teenage vote or some other vote provided the necessary margin. Questions of constitutionality properly belong to the courts, not to Congress at this point.

Other opponents of the amendment state that it is an invasion of the States' right to determine voter eligibility; this opposition does not necessarily represent an attack on the lowered voting age (4 states presently allow residents under 21 to vote). Others are concerned that a conference fight over the amendment could jeopardize the civil rights provisions of the voting rights bill itself. Proponents of the amendment were encouraged this week when Mr. Celler, head of the House conferees, who is strongly opposed to the amendment, said that he would accept the voting age proposal, if the House supported it in a full House test vote this week. He had previously opposed a full House vote.

The issue of a lowered voting age must not be obscured by the politics of legislative process. Many Congressmen are afraid to speak too strongly against the amendment because they are reluctant to lose the youth vote. Even this reluctance, concerning an unpassed amendment, represents an increase in the political influence of youth. With the vote, the Federal government would have to respond more substantially to the political desires of college-age citizens.

feedback

Aswell Farewell

To the editor:

I wish, first, to express my profound gratitude to all the members of the college community who worked so hard to reverse the tenure decision in my case and, secondly, to explain publicly why I have decided not to stay at Wellesley but to accept the offer of an Associate Professorship without tenure at Haverford College. It is to the students that this statement is chiefly addressed, since without the student agitation in my behalf, the faculty and administration, it is clear, would never have reexamined the decision. The principle of a student voice in the awarding of tenure has been clearly established; never again, one may hope, will the college decide upon the merits of teachers without consulting those who are and have been taught by candidates for tenure. The students can be proud of the unusual efforts they have expended in this cause; whether I stay or leave, they will have affected the future of the college for its and their own good. The leaders of the movement for reconsideration know that I never committed myself to staying at Wellesley in the event the decision were reversed, but I can affirm that it has been difficult to choose another college in the face of the very moving testimonials published about me in the *Wellesley News*. I feel particularly indebted to and uneasy about the commitment of black students to my cause, since they were concerned, not about the general principle of a student voice in tenure decisions, but about the specific question of continuity within the black studies program. The entire matter of the role of blacks within the college community is one I am deeply troubled about; Wellesley is going to have to decide in the immediate future whether it is serious about wanting a pluralistic community and whether it is prepared to commit itself to all the implications of such a definition, or whether it wishes to remain a college operated for and by a cadre of elite whites. I recognize the responsibility of whites who feel as I do to educate those in positions of authority as to the needs and grievances of black students, faculty, and administrators, and I hope my decision to leave Wellesley will not be interpreted as an easy, thoughtless abandonment of that responsibility.

When, to the above considerations, are added the benefits of a secure position within a distinguished department, the likelihood of an important role in the moving of Wellesley in new and exciting directions, the certainty of continuing to attract challenging and responsible students, the advantages of Wellesley's celebrated proximity to Boston, one might ask bewilderedly, Why, then, leave Wellesley at the very moment when the battle has been won and the future looks so promising? I hope I shall not be accused of frivolity if I answer, in part, by saying that the very security of my position at Wellesley seems to me a major reason for striking out for new ground. Having previously argued strenuously against the American tenure system, I should scarcely be expected to decide my future on the basis of the alternative that offers the greatest comfort and safety. Education, to my mind, has nothing to do with settling down, in any sense; the teacher should be, like Emerson, the unsettle of all things and should accommodate himself to disruption, displacement of every sort. The teaching profession in this country would be in a healthier state if instructors voluntarily committed themselves to periodic removals, upheavals, if they lit out every few years for fresh territories.

I am the first to admit, however, that if Wellesley had granted me tenure in December, I should, in all probability, have settled in to my hill-top eyrie next to the telescopes, for life, as it were. When I first heard last fall about the possibility of a teaching position at Haverford, I gave no thought to it in the complacent certainty that no place could surpass Wellesley in advantages to instruction. Since then I have visited four American colleges and universities and have taken full measure of my naivete. I have rediscovered the ex-

citement of students who not only challenge but combat me, who fight every inch of the way before acquiescing in my beliefs. I have talked with administrators who make the quality of instruction in the classroom their chief concern rather than the defense of entrenched positions and the protection of established routines. I have sat in on discussions of faculty concerned with substantive intellectual issues instead of peripheral academic details and administrative procedures. I have listened, not to peevish anxieties about the sanctity of departmental "empires," but to persuasive arguments for the abandonment of traditional curricular divisions and departments in the interest of more flexible approaches to knowledge, more sensitive responses to the ways the mind orders and adapts itself to experiences. On the basis, then, of these fortuitous encounters, I have made my decision to leave Wellesley, not with the expectation of discovering El Dorado on the Main Line, but in the hope of being more toughly and consistently stimulated than it now seems likely I shall be at Wellesley. Let me emphasize, however, my gratitude to those students and colleagues at Wellesley who have made teaching here a pleasure. It is on them and on those who nourish and honor them that the future of the college depends. The decision taken in my case, as well as other recent developments that have improved the atmosphere of the community by encouraging frankness and openness, promise well for the future. The college can have nothing to fear from changes that open lines of communication, that lead to a sharing of the burdens of decision making, and that help to establish the community as a real participatory democracy.

Sincerely yours,
Duncan Aswell
Assistant Professor of English

Good Job?

To the editor:

Now that Renaissance 70 and other groups have finally succeeded in bringing the fight to abolish grades into the spotlight of mass attention here at Wellesley, I find it necessary to sound a reluctant note of caution. I have always counted myself among those dedicated to the adoption of a total pass-fail grading system as soon as possible. But last week something happened that nearly changed my mind.

A paper was returned to me in a course I'm taking on a "pass-fail" basis, on which the professor's comments totalled three words: "Good job! Pass." There were no other remarks concerning my ideas, my treatment of the subject, or even my grammar; nothing, in short, that would have been at all helpful in furthering my understanding of the course.

This is exactly the kind of situation Wellesley must avoid when (and notice I say "when," not "if," for I am still optimistic) we adopt a pass-fail grading system.

I do not bring up this point now to chide any one professor or any one department, because I know the tendency to disregard pass-fail work is already more widespread than this, and because I think this is a problem we must grapple with now as we try to plan a better Wellesley.

A comment like "Good job! Pass." means nothing to a student as any sort of evaluation of her efforts. It is not presumptuous to say that most students probably have a good idea of whether a piece of work is a "good job" or not before they hand it in. But now is the time for professors to stop treating pass-fail people as second-class students. As we all know, there are many reasons for taking a course pass-fail, and few of them have to do with a student's lack of interest in her own education. One can elect to take a course pass-fail and still be interested in the subject matter, and in developing her own abilities in that area. But to do this, she needs the guidance of the professor.

If papers and exams are, as they should be, part of the educational process, teachers must treat them as educational tools. True, there is a

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Council Moves to Revise Depts., Curriculum

by Ann Lents '71

Academic Council opened March 12 with a series of announcements. Miss Adams reported that it was the decision of the chair, based on Robert's Rules of Order and the Articles of Government, that a non-voting member of Council may make or second a motion.

Mrs. Ingrid Stadler announced that the symposium on Wellesley's future would not be held on Saturday, March 14. Mrs. Eleanor Webster, the Director of Continuing Education, reported on the status of that program.

12-College Report

Mrs. Doris Holmes, the Wellesley co-ordinator of the 12-College Exchange, reported that the exchange is open to students of diploma grade standing who have either approval of their class dean or of their major department. Applications are available from her; the deadline for applications has been extended to March 21.

Each school determines the number of exchange students that it will accept; Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan have no more places open for next year. The exchange is designed for a one-year participation. Mrs. Holmes also said that students pay the fees of the home institution, which then pays the host college. If the fee due

the host college is higher than this amount, the host college bills the student directly. These differences are usually around \$100.

SRC Proposal Passed

A revised SRC proposal on the organization of departments was passed hurriedly by Council. Although the form of the proposals was changed, their substance remained untouched.

In each department there will be three committees. Committee A, composed of department faculty eligible to be voting members of Academic Council, shall elect the department chairman, determine curricular recommendations to the Committee on Curriculum and Instruction, decide on a method to involve students in department business, and reach an understanding of college and departmental policy on promotions and tenure. Committee B, consisting of the chairman, tenured members of the department, and, with the approval of the foregoing members and of the President, other professors and associate professors, shall make recommendations on reappointments and promotions. Committee C, consisting of members of Committee B and at least one non-tenured member of the department, shall make recommendations on initial appointments and determine the courses of instruction to

be taught by each member of the department.

Curriculum Accepted

The curriculum proposed last week by the Committee on Curriculum and Instruction was accepted. A proposal by the Russian Department for a 300-level course called Introduction to Language was also accepted.

Mrs. Webster moved that Extra-departmental 150, History of Science I — the Newtonian World View, be allowed to count in the non-laboratory section of the science and mathematics requirement. The issue will be voted on at Council's next meeting.

Black Representation

Miss Adams, in a report to the Council, said that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees had voted unanimously to add a black member to the Structural Revision Committee. Because the Wellesley College Commission was created by the full Board of Trustees, the issue of

black representation on the Commission will have to wait until the trustees' meeting in April to be decided. Sue Irving pointed out that the issue was raised before the trustees' January meeting in a letter to Miss Adams which went unanswered.

Mr. Donald Polk stated that a "point by point discussion" of black representation on such committees as Academic Review Board, Board of Admission, Committee on Scholarships, Committee on Curriculum and Instruction, and President's Advisory Council will be circulated by members of the black community.

Nomination Proposal

Mr. Francois, the chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced that Mr. Morrison had been made a member of the Board of Appeals.

He suggested a procedure for the election of two Council members, one tenured and one non-tenured, to the nominating committee of the Board of Trustees; it was approved by Council.

Mrs. Schafer, the Chairman of the Board of Admissions, moved that the Board's student members be allowed to read and vote on applications. Only the junior and senior members could read applications, since one year's experience on the Board would be required.

The motion was passed by Council.

Student-Taught Courses

Mrs. Putnam submitted for the Educational Policy Committee a proposal for freshman-sophomore colloquia taught by senior majors. The senior would be given credit for two terms of 350; the first term would consist of organization and preparation and the second of teaching the course.

The student must have a faculty advisor. The general course plan must be approved by the department, the Curriculum Committee, and Academic Council.

The EPC proposal will be voted on at Council's next meeting.

Georgetown Law Center Advocates Radical Reform

(Editor's note: The following was submitted by Mike Brel and Alan Fener, of Georgetown Law School.)

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional rights of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

The Vietnam war has cleared the haze (a wasteful product of the "Great Society") which for so long

beguiled us into a sense of complacency. America, much like King Lear on the heath, has found itself completely exposed. No longer are we to be duped by the spurious "American dream."

Realizing that their end is fast approaching, the ruling elite, with a vanguard consisting of Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell and Co., has begun to turn this nation into a racist police state. Nixon's "southern strategy" is responsible for the Justice Department shifting its efforts from enforcing the rights of southern blacks to repressing the rights of political dissenters. The Chicago 8 are convicted of having seditious states of mind, while movement lawyers are being held in contempt for conscientiously representing their "undesirable" clients. While hundreds of thousands of Americans are starving, wealthy farmers receive large subsidies for not growing food in order to maintain economic parity. The media are being intimidated, the environment is being polluted, the list extends ad nauseam.

As can be seen from the above example, the scales of justice are no longer in balance. We now have a legal system which favors rich over poor, white over black, corporations over people, etc. The reason for this perversion of justice is that the laws have been enacted and interpreted by and for those in power. The result of this perversion of justice is a legal system which serves as the ruling class' most effective weapon to suppress dissent and maintain the "status quo."

Fortunately, however, laws are not immutable; they can just as easily serve the people as the corporations. What is needed now are more lawyers like Kunstler (Chicago 8), Lefcourt (Panther 21), Hirschkop (D.C. 9), Garry (Black Panthers), Kinoy (civil rights), Nader (consumer protection), etc., lawyers whose loyalties lie more with the people than with the system. The introductory quote (taken not from the Weatherman Manifesto but from Lincoln's Inaugural address) presents several alternatives; if you are not cut out to be a full time street freak, you might want to give it a try.

Let's Begin With The Law

Students of Georgetown Law Center are forming a growing cadre of radical law students. We are committed to remaking the legal system to reflect concepts of justice and humanity, not money and property. The law must work for freedom, not oppression.

Student recruiters will visit Wellesley on Fri., March 2, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in Room 447, Green. (Special applications and information on preferential admissions will be available.) Juniors and Sophomores also welcome.



Keith Prentice (right) examines the card of "Cowboy," portrayed by Robert La Tourneaux at a gay birthday party in Cinema Center Films' "The Boys in the Band." The movie, based on Mart Crowley's celebrated play, stars all nine actors from the original New York cast.

'Boys' Mixes Humor, Tragedy

by Marcie Kaplan '71

When *The Boys in the Band* opened in New York almost two years ago, it faced (and it faces now) a serious problem which is often overlooked by audiences that want only to be entertained. The play tries to speak in both comic and tragic languages, but the alternation between the two is so confusing that while one doesn't quite trust the humor, one can't really believe the pathos. The jokes are clever and fast, but once you gear yourself to an evening of light laughter, the tone shifts, and you are asked to understand. To understand what? you may well ask, for until this moment you have been enjoying some good humor, not some good humans. But fair enough, you think, I'll adapt (because they certainly won't) and you become enmeshed in the problems of homosexuality. But just when you're beginning to be deliciously moved, CRACK—another joke—and once again there's a nine man comedy team, here tonight for your enjoyment.

Cheap Sorrow

At the root of the problem is playwright Mart Crowley's confusion of sources. To be effective, a tragic-comedy must draw its humor and pathos from one spot. Chekhov is a master at this: he allows his comedy to spring from the source that elicits tears; one laughs at human inadequacies, and one is pained because the characters suffer as humans do. But Crowley never synchronizes his sources. He draws his comedy from a vat of clever one-liners and his tragedy from some niche deep in the human soul. The two origins are incompatible—one is an act, the other is not—and the result, probably because the laughs come first as well as most, is a light play with some cheap sorrow.

And now comes the movie, produced and written by the same Mart Crowley, and suffering even more acutely from the same confusion. The play is funny, and while it is shallow, it is at least, in its lightness, consistent. But the film, which is a child of close camera work, has

the power of enlarging and intensifying. *The Boys in the Band* is a troubling movie with comic lines that don't quite belong.

Misplaced Humor

The film has sacrificed consistency (even at a shallow level, there is something to be said for consistency) in favor of intensity. The pathos is there and can't be ignored. The humor is there and most of it shouldn't be. The tone of the play is light, and serious dialogue—with nothing to anchor it down—is out of place. The tone of the movie is heavy, and night club humor—more presentational than representational—is incongruous.

If you separate the two—the funny and the serious—you find that Crowley is an immensely capable playwright. He is a clever humorist (one good thing about masturbation, one of his characters notes, is that "you don't have to look your best") who is painfully sensitive. His (play and) screenplay concerns a birthday party to which eight homosexuals are invited, and one heterosexual comes unexpectedly. The possibilities for humor in this situation are innumerable, but it is anguish that comes through—the self-hatred, alienation and loneliness that perpetually confronts these "tired fairies."

Superlative Acting

The cast is the original off-Broadway cast, and if the acting was good in New York, it is superlative in the film. Kenneth Nelson plays Michael, the host of the party who has recently given up drinking and smoking (in favor of religion) in order to escape the morning-after "icks." His growing disgust with his own homosexuality, paralleled by the mounting acidity of the party, drives him to drink until he is at the point where "I'm not going to make it this time." His inability to accept himself is reflected less demonstratively, but no less acutely, in the other characters. Leonard Frey's self-punishing Harold, for whom the party is given, responds to Michael's criticisms of him with "What I am, Michael, is a 32-year-old, ugly, pockmarked, Jew

fairly—and if it takes me a while to pull myself together, and if I smoke a little grass before I can get up the nerve to show my face to the world, it's nobody's goddamn business but my own." Cliff Gorman's Emory is so effeminate that he makes the others look straight. Laurence Luckinbill's Hank, a school teacher in the process of getting a divorce, and Keith Prentice's Larry are jealous lovers who, because of Larry's promiscuity, are forced to compromise their demands on each other to try to make their relationship work. Donald, played by Frederick Combs, believes he has been brought up to be capable only of failing; Reuben Greene's Bernard is not only homosexual, but he is also a black "boy" who has always loved the son of his mother's Grosse Pointe employers. Robert La Tourneaux's Cowboy, who is Emory's birthday present to Harold, is a dumb-blond homosexual prostitute; and Alan, played by Peter White, is Michael's old roommate from Georgetown—as preppy and seemingly unprepared for this situation as they come. The acting is, in every case, exceptional — particularly Nelson and Frey, whose parts are more demanding and complex than the others.

Apart from its problems with tone and its irritating proclivity to illustrative quotes and clichés ("I'm like Old Man River—tired of living but scared of dying") *The Boys in the Band* is an acutely honest expose of the results of societal prejudices. Director William Friedkin and Cinematographer Arthur J. Ornitz have sensitively dealt with the self-recrimination that results from being misunderstood and unaccepted. It is a film that should be seen. You will take home some remarkably funny lines, some lingering aches, and—in case you didn't have it before—the realization that homosexuals can be made incapable of accepting themselves, simply because they are unacceptable to the "straighter" world. Unfortunately, though, it's the same old story: the people who need to see the movie, won't.

PALM SUNDAY MUSICAL

The morning service in Houghton Memorial Chapel, on Palm Sunday, March 22, will be held at 11 a.m. and will consist of music and devotional readings.

Mrs. Harold W. Melvin, Jr., Dean of Students, Florence McCulloch, associate professor of French, Paul Barstow, director of the Wellesley College Theatre, Linda Kilburn, president of the Wellesley College Choir, and the Rev. H. Paul Santmire, Chaplain of the College, will be the readers.

Under the direction of William A. Herrmann, the Wellesley College Choir, assisted by the Maridgal Group and student soloists and organists, will perform the musical portion of the services. Included will be works by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Bach, Faure, Poulenc and Vaughan Williams.

The public is cordially invited to the service and to remain for the coffee hour which follows.

PYRAMID RESEARCH

What lies inside the Egyptian pyramids? Luis W. Alvarez, nuclear physicist and professor at the University of California at Berkeley, will speak on his work trying to answer that question on Tues., April 14 at 8:00 p.m. in Pendleton, under the auspices of the Louise MacDowell Lecture Fund.

Dr. Alvarez, father of Wellesley physical education instructor Jean Alvarez, has been working with the United Arab Republic on one of the pyramids, which has only one known burial chamber, unlike similar pyramids which have two. His method, like "x-raying," is to use cosmic rays in the hope of discovering hidden chambers in the upper regions of the pyramid.

Dr. Alvarez won the Nobel Prize in 1968 for his work on the hydrogen bubble chamber in the early sixties. He is director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley.

mind expansions

WASHINGTON (CPS)—SANE has called on Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. to hold hearings into the U.S. Army's domestic intelligence work. The peace group, known as the National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy, commended Ervin, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, for challenging the constitutionality of the Army's surveillance of citizens it considers to be potential participants in civil disorders. Christopher H. Pyle, a former captain in Army Intelligence charged in the January issue of *The Washington Monthly* that the Army broadened in domestic spying in 1967 to include "the political beliefs and actions of individuals and organizations active in the civil rights, white supremacy, black power and anti-war movements."

WASHINGTON (CPS)—The Nixon administration is taking steps to revive the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), the federal agency that played a prominent role in government witch hunts for subversives conducted during the McCarthy era. The President has asked Congress to approve the allocation of \$789,000 to the five-man board over a two year period—fiscal 1970-71—and the Justice Department is currently perfecting an executive order to give the board new authority to classify as subversive any group advocating violence as a means to bring about change in the U.S. government. The executive order considered by the administration will broaden the SACB's scope to include, for the first time, organizations such as the Black Panther Party and the Weathermen, which do not represent themselves as being affiliates of the Communist Party. This has been urged by legislators who fear that non-Communist violent-action groups of the New Left are more of a threat to U.S. security than traditional communist groups. Opponents contend that it is absurd for taxpayers to pay five men \$36,000 each per year and Ten Civil Service employees \$14,000 each per year in salaries to maintain a board whose operations are of dubious constitutionality.

PROVIDENCE R.I.—Donald F. Horning has been named fourteenth president of Brown University. He will take over the president's duties following June commencement this year. Horning is a scientist with a Sc.B. and a Ph.D. degrees from Harvard in chemistry. His wide experience includes: work on the Los Alamos atomic bomb project, teaching at Brown and Princeton, and government work as Special Assistant for Science and Technology in the Johnson administration.

NEW HAVEN—Wayne Willis and Michael Slater, two recent Yale graduates, are entering the New Haven Police force and will shortly enter a training program for patrolmen. Slater said he became convinced that "a police officer can serve the inner-city poor."

Skippers and Crew Emerge From Winter Hibernation

Mains may not bound hereabouts, and Lake Waban may not be the Sargasso Sea, but it has a definite advantage over any available mud-puddle. Especially if the sailing bug has left you scarred.

In other words (the vernacular?)—Avast, ye hearties, heave ho! and the like. For AA Sailing is imminent. As soon as the Sprites are launched from their winter's hibernation, AA Sailing will be held every Mon., Wed., and Thurs. afternoon from 3:15-4:15.

Chart Your Course

This year, helmsmen's tests will be in two parts: Mrs. Staley will administer the practical the week after spring vacation; the written may be

taken anytime by applying to Office 3, Mary Hemenway Hall.

Mr. Ben Lombard will give a short course (two nights: Mon., March 23, and Wed., March 25, at 7:30 p.m., in the Rec Building), on piloting, knots, and charting courses. A good chance to brush up on your terms and techniques while waiting for the ice to melt!

Heavy Schedule

April and May are on the right tack: they abound with sailing opportunities. Besides the regular sailing periods mentioned above, the AA schedule also invites intra-college races, regattas with other members of the New England Women's Inter-collegiate Association, and a tentative away meet at Bowdoin:

April 12—NEWISA Regatta at BU
April 17—Faculty Race
May 1—First Annual Open Regatta
May 2, 3—NEWISA Regatta at Radcliffe

May 9, 10—NEWISA Regatta at MIT
Lake Waban awaits the fevers of spring to melt its ice. So when the sailing bug bites — don't fight — sail! Call Sue Post, in Stone if you have any questions, comments, or the like.

PHOTO EXHIBIT

An exhibition of photographs by Alix Campbell, of Natick, will mark the opening of a new exhibition gallery at Hathaway House Book Shop in Wellesley on Sat., March 21.

Robert Hale, manager of Hathaway House, has announced the showing of the works of this promising young photographer as the beginning of a projected program for the new gallery in which he plans to feature the works of other local artists in various media. While the second-floor gallery will normally be used for display of the prints and reproductions on sale at Hathaway House, there will be, from time to time, special exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, wood carvings, ceramics, and other art works.

Miss Campbell was a 1966 graduate of Natick High School, and has attended Boston University and the Art Institute of Boston, where she is presently studying photography. Her first show, an expression of the varied vision of a young photographer, ranges widely in subject and treatment, from towering buildings to dew-touched vegetables in the early morning market, and from quiet compositions of light and shadow to more exotic experimental techniques.

"Beginning," she says, "is the theme, if there is one. And it may or may not be symbolic that so many of the pictures are concerned with windows. I hadn't really been aware of it before this."

BEWARE!!!

All publicity mongers, exhibitionists seeking exposure, Beautiful People Who Want to Be Seen, and others: WELLESLEY NEWS will NOT print on April 9 (the week after spring vacation). Publicity in NEWS for events prior to April 16 must therefore go in next week's NEWS — deadline Mon., Mar. 23, 12 noon.

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

PRIZE of \$100 for the best poem or group of poems by a student will be awarded by THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT at the close of the spring term. Manuscripts should be submitted prior to April 14, 1970 at 104 Founders Hall (Miss Berkman's office) Rules #2, 3, and 4 for English Department Prizes should be followed

From the Ivory Tower

Coeds Riot in Dining Hall, Reject Lettuce Syndrome

by Amy Sabrin '72

Wellesley, March 1971 — exclusive to the Times.

Male students went on a rampage here today as they staged a food riot in the largest of Wellesley College's dining halls, Tower Court. No injuries were reported, but a dietician was plastered with cottage cheese and two security guards were knocked unconscious by a flying plate of heavy ravioli. The guards were ineffective in quelling the melee, so female students had to rely on their own powers to calm the twenty-one males. Damage was light, and no more food was wasted than usual.

Will Williams '72, chief instigator of the action, was brought with other co-eds before an immediate session of House Council. He stated that the action was spontaneous and inevitable. "When hunger strikes, we strike!" he bellowed. "We just can't survive on cottage cheese and lettuce like those girls can." Lack of ade-

quate food was the immediate spark of the rebellion, but other factors were cited as leading up to it since the arrival of men here last fall.

Yellow Aprons?

"This place just wasn't made for men," complained Wes Leyan '71. "I have to kneel in the shower to wash my hair, and the beds are six inches too short for me!" Sam Herst '72 added, "Watching TV is a real battle here; we take a vote — old mushy movie or the hockey game — and being the minority, we always lose. I'm getting sick of soap operas!"

"Some things just have to change around here," Williams explained. "For instance, I don't mind doing bells, but wait-on, and in yellow aprons — well that's just too much!" Girls here had previously not given in on this matter because it was felt that men should do their share of dormitory work.

Art Mouth '72, bemoaned the fact that most extra-curricular activities

were geared for females. "I can't think of anything I'd like better than to perform in a water ballet," he quipped sarcastically. "There are twenty-one of us here and five don't like baseball and two can't play; we can't even get enough guys together for a good nine innings!" At this point Williams injected, "And they won't let us play poker in public during tea, but they let those broads play bridge."

Another co-ed complained, "If we want to get out of here for a weekend, it's almost impossible — all the rides are going to men's schools . . . Even shopping in the Vil is a pain; you can never find what you want because all the stores are aimed at girls." A fellow co-ed confirmed this. "Do you realize," he pointed out, "that there are eleven shoe stores in Wellesley and only one sells men's shoes?"

Needled by Knitting

Angry males reported psychological abuse as well as physical discomforts. "I'm nervous here," Leyan blurted out. "How can I help it? Women's Lib is always on our backs because we're the only males around . . . In class, everyone hangs on my every word as if I were the spokesman for the entire male population . . ." M. I. Tute, out at Wellesley from Cambridge, added, "Most nerve-racking of all is the knitting — can't those girls ever just sit and talk? I start fidgeting with them . . . I can't knit, so I fiddle with my slide rule."

"We had to let it out," Williams explained to the House Council. "How could we take it? Every day we'd pass a sign on the female suite next door that said 'Love Thy Neighbor,' and we knew darn well they were a non-24-hour parietal floor. After all," he pleaded for understanding, "man cannot live on cottage cheese alone."



Survival . . .

(Continued from page 1)

perse population, planned decentralization of government facilities, and continued assistance to new communities. Business, said Mr. Stans, should urge private construction, develop products needed for quality urban living, pollution control and longer-range planning.

Not one word in his proposal even suggests the need to curb the population explosion he foresees. Government officials must admit that solutions of urban growth can be realistically effective only when part of a larger, vital population control program. Only by convincing those in government of the urgency of a well-defined plan of population control can we make positive gains in saving the existing population from a low-quality environment.

Zero Population Growth

"Zero Population Growth" (ZPG) is an organization of individuals who are convinced that social, economic, psychological and environmental problems are aggravated by soaring increases in population. Working through political and educational activities, ZPG encourages measures that will reduce the number of births to the number of children actually desired. ZPG supports legislation to provide a realistic birth-control program, to abolish anti-abortion and anti-contraception laws, to establish Federal tax laws and welfare programs that discourage rather than encourage large families.

ZPG stresses that families should have no more than two children if the U.S. is to achieve population stability; a family desiring more than two could adopt all further children. The urgency of limiting family size should be made so obvious to every-

one that it becomes socially unacceptable to have more than two children. The group also rejects the idea that population growth is necessary for a growing economy, and opposes advertising of business designed to bring additional persons into already overcrowded areas.

Anyone who wishes to support the goals of ZPG may contact Robert Jenkins, ZPG, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge. Two dollars is the student membership fee; regular members may be enrolled for five dollars.

Concern at Wellesley

Currently all of the interest at Wellesley in population control has been directed by the Environmental Concerns group of the Outing Club. At a recent meeting Mrs. Virginia Ross, MIT biophysicist and ZPG member, Mrs. Nancy Bernholtz, member of the National Organization for Women and active in the Massachusetts abortion hearings, and Mr. Ernest Wallwork, instructor in religion, discussed some of the problems of population, social and political attitudes toward abortion, and theological arguments that have been used against liberalizing abortion and contraception laws.

Jeanne Hjermstad '70, president of the Outing Club, urges anyone concerned with the population problem to sign a petition in the El Table for the establishment of a Population and Environmental Council into the formal structure of the United Nations. Jeanne explained that the proposed council would be at the level of the five major organs in the General Assembly. Those who are interested in ZPG activities on campus or actions to support the abolition of Massachusetts abortion laws may contact Jeanne for additional information.

College Bowl . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Easter weekend, where they will be treated to the theatre and hotel accommodations by General Electric. The first filming will be that Saturday, and if victorious, a second game will go before the cameras the next day. The show will not be aired in New England for several weeks, however.

At the time of printing, another faculty match took place, which we, unfortunately, could not report.

INOCULATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL

The Wellesley College Health Service has announced the following schedule for inoculations for foreign travel:

Tues. through Fri. from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Beginning Tues., April 7, and ending Fri., May 29. In order to save time, students are requested to pay for all inoculations when they receive the last one. The nurse will schedule individual final visits. Inoculations will not be given to any person not having had breakfast.

SWIM SHOW

This year's swim show, "City Slickers," will be presented by Swim Club tomorrow and Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Rec building. The show, coordinated by Mrs. Dorothy Milne, has the city as its theme.

The seven numbers carrying out this theme deal with various aspects of city life. "Submerged in Smog," directed by Mrs. Milne, concerns air pollution. "Traffic in 4/4," a march, is being directed by Nancy Arneson and Nancy Byrne, both '71. Another number, under the direction of Phyllis Havens '71, depicts children playing in a park to the accompaniment of the Byrds' "Mr. Tambourine Man."

Everyone is welcome — tickets are fifty cents from Swim Club members or at the door.

outside line . . .

Honeywell Production Unites Radical Women

by Caldwell Hahn '70

A group which will henceforth be known as Radical Wellesley Women met Thursday, March 12, to discuss the impending visit of a recruiter from Honeywell at the Career Services Office. Honeywell is one of the largest U.S. war contractors and is notable for the number and kind of weapons they manufacture. As listed in a pamphlet published by the American Friends Service Committee called "Weapons for Counter-Insurgency: chemical, biological, anti-personnel, and incendiary," Honeywell has government contracts for:

- 1—Development, production of Rockeye II bombs\$15 mil.
- 2—"Guava" bomblet metal parts\$8 mil.
- 3—Steel balls for bomblets\$5.5 mil.
- 4—Cluster bomb dispensers\$40 thous.
- 5—Fuse safety and arming devices for 2.75-inch rocket\$190 thous.
- 6—Grenade Fuses\$1 mil.
- 7—System concept studies and engineering investigations of air-to-surface area denial missiles?
- 8—Nose fuse metal parts\$48 thous.
- 9—BZ bomblet (bomblet containing physically and mentally incapacitating gas BZ)?

Items 1-6 are classified in the trade as antipersonnel weapons, (U.S. Air Force dictionary definition is "designed to destroy or obstruct personnel"),¹ a category ranging from "bombs which spin thousands of killing and maiming pellets over an area 10 football fields long,"² to projectiles that "shred" (U.S.A.F. definition)³

people or "nail"⁴ them to trees. Most of these weapons have no effect on military structures and have been greatly developed during the 1960's "as U.S. military priorities shifted from nuclear deterrence to counter-insurgency."⁵ Mention of the weapons, their large orders by the Pentagon, and their use in Vietnam has appeared in such places as Newsweek.

Description Distorted

The description of Honeywell provided by the Career Services Office to inform seniors seeking employment stated simply that Honeywell produced "controls for home, industry, aerospace, automation, computers, precision switches." Lack of mention of Honeywell's military products was no small distortion of that company's image, since over 1/3 of its production is war material and they gained \$352 million in 1968 for war production.

Concerned Wellesley Women had composed a leaflet containing the excluded information and calling a meeting for people who wished to discuss confronting the Honeywell recruiter. Plans had focused on a non-violent sit-in at the Career Services Office to talk to the recruiter about his personal thoughts of Honeywell's role and to protest against him as a representative of Honeywell. Supporters felt that a demonstration was necessary to publicize that it is the policies of firms like Honeywell, committing their resources so heavily to war production that they become dependent on wars, which fun-

damentally entrench countries in war. The complex array of aircraft, sea-craft, missiles, incendiaries, fragmentation bombs, infantry weaponry, chemical and biological defoliants, herbicides, and weapons for use on people are the sophisticated weapons — "products" — which an advanced technological society can produce if there are large government funds earmarked for military uses and if firms are willing to bid (the standard procedure) for military contracts, to build new factories, and to assign research and development teams to working up ever more effective, specialized weapons. The honest response of companies presented with questions about these products is that, in business, morality of products is not discussed, profit is. When Honeywell issued a statement in response to Project Honeywell (a Minneapolis anti-war group organized to protest Honeywell's war involvement) that as long as our boys were over there, they should have the best to fight with, this was a misrepresentation of their credo, which is: as long as the government pays, we produce. The protest of the Honeywell recruiter at Wellesley was thus considered an anti-war protest, pointing out the real impetus behind the war more precisely than a Moratorium Day.

Honeywell Cancelled

The Thursday meeting began with the unexpected announcement that Honeywell had cancelled earlier that afternoon over the telephone. The probability was considered high that

cancellation had come after the Career Services Office had mentioned the protest leaflet. Discussion turned immediately to other means of publicizing the unconscionable role of Honeywell in particular and of American business in general, since it was felt that Honeywell had cancelled to avoid public raising of the issue as much as to spare their representative a protest. The group particularly felt a responsibility to make clear the grounds and plan of their protest to the girls who had signed up to see the Honeywell recruiter.

The scheduled recruiter visits of Institute for Defense Analysis and Arthur D. Little, Co. were mentioned, since the same criticism of war-prolonged work could be leveled at them. The group decided to publicize the results of the mobilization against Honeywell and to call another meeting to discuss similar demonstrations against the other firms. Several women emphasized that the demonstrations were not planned to discourage recruiter visits by "the disruptions of a handful of radicals," but rather were planned as educational and publicizing projects aimed at bringing a majority of people on campus to project such companies' policies toward war-profits. In line with this aim the suggestion was made that time be planned during the April Anti-War Strike for workshops on the relations between business and government during this war, and on the nature and extent of chemical and biological warfare research and production now in the U.S.

Information Lacking

Eventually discussion turned back to an original cause of the meeting: the lack of information provided by the Career Services Offices. Much criticism centered on the billing given Honeywell in the appointments sign-up book, and it was felt that the Career Services Office should provide the service of checking out and describing fully the firms whose recruiters it received. At least one girl, it was known, would not have signed up if she had read the leaflet first. A more general discussion of the Career Services Office began, and it was decided to send that office a letter stating these criticisms:

- 1—That the descriptions of companies doing war-related work was inadequate;
- 2—That most of the jobs about which they provide information do not use the abilities of Wellesley graduates fully;
- 3—That businesses were disproportionately represented, specifically to the exclusion of community service work opportunities, in which many girls would be interested.

A change in policy regarding descriptions of companies was requested, as was a reply to this request.

- 1—Weapons for Counter-Insurgency: chemical, biological, anti-personnel and incendiary, p. 40.
- 2—Ibid., p. 40.
- 3—Ibid., p. 40.
- 4—Ibid., p. 40.
- 5—Ibid., p. 42.

more feedback . . .

(Continued from page 2)

certain amount that can be learned by reviewing for an exam or preparing a paper. But that process cannot be complete without a dialogue between student and teacher.

While we cannot achieve a one-to-one student-teacher ratio, we should try to approximate that ideal situation with as much student-teacher dialogue as possible, whether that dialogue be oral, or written, or both. That means the inclusion of written comments on papers and tests, the expansion of individual conferences which some professors already employ, and the returning of final exams to students.

Of course, these suggestions imply practical problems. Clearly it is quicker and easier to figure out a letter grade than to write a few paragraphs of intelligent commentary. In large lecture courses as they are presently structured, the job becomes nearly impossible. But if we must re-structure large classes in order to abolish grades, then let's do it. If we must develop new forms of examinations or rearrange class hours, then let's do that now, as we begin to plan major changes in the structure of the College.

The problem of the arbitrary grading system is a large one, and one of immediate concern. But if Wellesley is truly committed to the pursuit of education, it should not be insurmountable.

We plan a survey of married women on and off campus to precisely determine these needs. But we are strongly agreed that one essential need — that for adequate child care facilities—is not being met. Previous efforts this year as well as last, to gain administration support for a day care center have been discouraged. We support the proposal for the expansion of the Child Study Center, but good, low cost day care facilities for children 1-3 are also desperately needed here. Wellesley cannot continue to close its eyes and ears to the serious problems we face as women in this society; we are not disembodied intellects but whole human beings. In her paper given last week, sociologist/feminist Alice Rossi called for an integration of intellect, ethical sense, and political action into our lives at Wellesley College. We must begin now, with the problems we face now.

We need to know how other women on campus feel about Wellesley, and we need help in particular in our demand that the college fulfill its responsibility to provide a day care center as soon as possible for the women of the community (and with their help.)

We will have a meeting for all interested women (and even men) at noon on Monday, March 23 in 300 Billings. If you have questions or suggestions call Terry or Harriett at 235-9094.

Sincerely,
Pat Nicely '71

Women Want Action

To the editor:

We are a small group of students, faculty, and faculty wives concerned about Wellesley's attitude towards us as women, and in particular concerned about the attitudes expressed directly and indirectly toward married women with children. The catalyst for the first meeting of our group was the non-renewal of the contracts of two pregnant faculty women, but our discussion and concerns range over a wide spectrum of problems. We feel that Wellesley College is not meeting the needs of its women—students, employees, faculty.

"We urge, therefore, that you weigh more heavily personal contacts and written statements. Call us personally with any questions."

Tiz Good, TCW
Karen Hunziker, Claflin
Sue Irving, McAfee
Sheila Trice, Freeman

Ed. note: The above statement was not submitted to News. In fact, only one of the candidates made any attempt to inform News of its existence before it was released, and this effort was made on her own initiative not as a representative of the group. A reply, however, seems in order anyway.

News claims no doctrine of ex Cathedra infallibility. We reserve the right, however, to form and express our own opinions, to maintain our integrity as a separate, self-contained interest group. Our editorials represent the opinion of our staff and only our staff, and as such may be critical of students as well as of faculty or administration.

We feel the Presidential candidates' statement is misleading in that it suggests that questions were asked to be answered in CG statements. The candidates had the opportunity to write their statements in any way they chose. The length limitation, necessary because of News' space limitations, may have kept candidates from going into great detail, but should not have kept them from clearly and concisely defining priorities. News is sorry that the Presidential candidates were disappointed with our coverage of their interview;

in our opinion that coverage was adequate and accurate.

We also feel that dissatisfaction with News should be expressed to News as well as to the community, despite the fact that election appeals must be made before the Thursday paper. In this way, we feel, the broadest range of opinions can be expressed and the News staff can evaluate criticism of News in order to better serve its readers.

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From the editor:

"We, the CG presidential candidates, are extremely disappointed with the election issue of NEWS.

"We feel especially that the interview failed to capture the tenor of the discussion. The editorial criticism of our statements would have done well to examine the amount of space allowed us and the general type of question asked.

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Dean of Students Mrs. Joan Melvin has announced that off-campus housing will be available to sophomores, juniors, and seniors next year. Application forms are available in her office in Green Hall. Completed forms will be due on April 8.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

Wellesley Hills 235-0047

Wellesley Hills 235-0047
Fri-Sat at 6:30 & 9
Other Eves. at 8:00
NOW! Ends TUES., Mar. 24

OH! WHAT A LOVELY WAR

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Former French Student Discusses Riots

by Flore Hussenot
(Ed. note: The author graduated from the University of Nanterre in 1969 and currently resides in Tower Court as Directrice of the French Corridor.)

As a student of the University of Nanterre, famous since the riots in May 1968, I feel very interested in

the Renaissance '70 movement of families; the dorms of the campus accommodate less than 25% of the students. Thus the main part of campus life is during the day.

The University grew as rapidly as a mushroom in the face of an increasing number of "bacheliers" (after Baccalaureat, the high school degree). Last academic year, finishing touches were given to the seven buildings for humanities and law and to another cafeteria. The cornerstone of the library was laid — however, the omni-sport center, with its olympic swimming pool, had been open for two years. That fall 15,000 students were registered. During my four years at the University of Nanterre, I always saw it in the process of construction.

What is Nanterre?

It is an industrial suburb in the western part of Paris, a half hour by train from the Gare Saint-Lazare. The campus was previously a military ground and is far from the center of the suburb, next to a shantytown where refugee North Algerians live.

The University began to expand in 1964. That fall about 500 students attended it in one building, and one cafeteria was opened. In France, most students attend the nearest university and continue to live with their

Rigid Teaching System

The fields of study were so divided that students could not take classes for credit outside of the major. As a literature student, I could not take an art class! The arrangement of the buildings themselves reflected this division. Each of the five buildings was dedicated to one field —

foreign languages, philosophy, sociology, etc.

Two types of classes were provided.
(Continued on page 8)

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CO-OP HOUSING

The college is seeking to acquire property on the edge of the campus on which there is a house that would be ideally suited as a co-operative dormitory. This house will accommodate twenty-six students, or thirty-six if it is possible to install a fire escape for the third floor. Negotiations are now in process, but it is still uncertain whether or not the college will be able to acquire the house. After the house has been acquired, fire regulations will have to be met and zoning regulations appealed.

Any student interested in living in a co-operative house next year should fill out a preliminary form at Mrs. Melvin's office before spring vacation. This form will not be in any way binding, but will provide some idea of how many students are interested. The final form will be due April 8. The tuition and room will be \$2820. Students in the house will decide among themselves how to go about buying food, preparing meals and doing other dorm work. All sophomores, juniors and seniors will be eligible. Twenty-six students will be taken with a waiting list of ten. Places will be assigned by lottery if more than twenty-six students sign up. The co-operative house will have a Head of House.

Should the college fail to acquire the property under discussion, it will still make every effort to offer students the option of living in a co-operative house for next year. However, since there are no other houses under consideration at the moment, the prospects seem dim. Because there are so many uncertainties, students signed up for the co-operative house will still room as usual. If you have any questions, please call Kathy Brigham (235-5492) or Helen Hilliard (237-0403).

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photo by Mark Stern

Eamonn McCann, a radical Irish socialist, spoke in the Committee X Coffee House on March 5. A compatriot of Bernadette Devlin, he discussed last year's Londonderry riots and the Irish civil rights movement. The current Irish ferment began with a forbidden parade route and will not end, according to Mr. McCann, until his countrymen are all treated equally, regardless of their race, color, or religion. He cited the capitalistic industries and the prejudiced civil rights laws as the chief obstacles which must be overcome. The residents of Bogside, the Catholic-inhabited slum of Londonderry, suffer from poor housing, inadequate facilities and schools, and low wages. Mr. McCann hopes, in his present movement, to unite the many people of Ireland whose conditions are similar to those of the Bogside residents. The young Irish radicals, he said, were modeling their movement on that of the Black Panthers in the U.S. After touring American college campuses, Eamonn McCann will return to Ireland to continue his work for the civil rights cause.

Movie Records King's Life; Proceeds to Help Movement

"We will meet your physical force with soul force." These words echoed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King were the real value of a man who never stopped struggling for social justice, peace, and a united world in brotherhood. A man of destiny who changed the course of American history, King's life still speaks eloquently to the conscience of mankind.

On Tues., March 24, at 8 p.m., the complete and authoritative story of Dr. King and the movement he led will be told in an extraordinary motion picture, **King: A Filmed Record** — **Montgomery to Memphis**. Nearly two years after the assassination of Dr. King, this filmed documentary will be given its world premiere at 1,000 theatres in 300 cities across the United States, Canada, and Europe.

King: A Filmed Record — **Montgomery to Memphis** is a document of a decade and a half of change, and of the struggles of a man and the movement he led. It is a powerful motion picture which records the life and work of Dr. King as a civil rights leader, as the forceful and active

(Continued on page 8)

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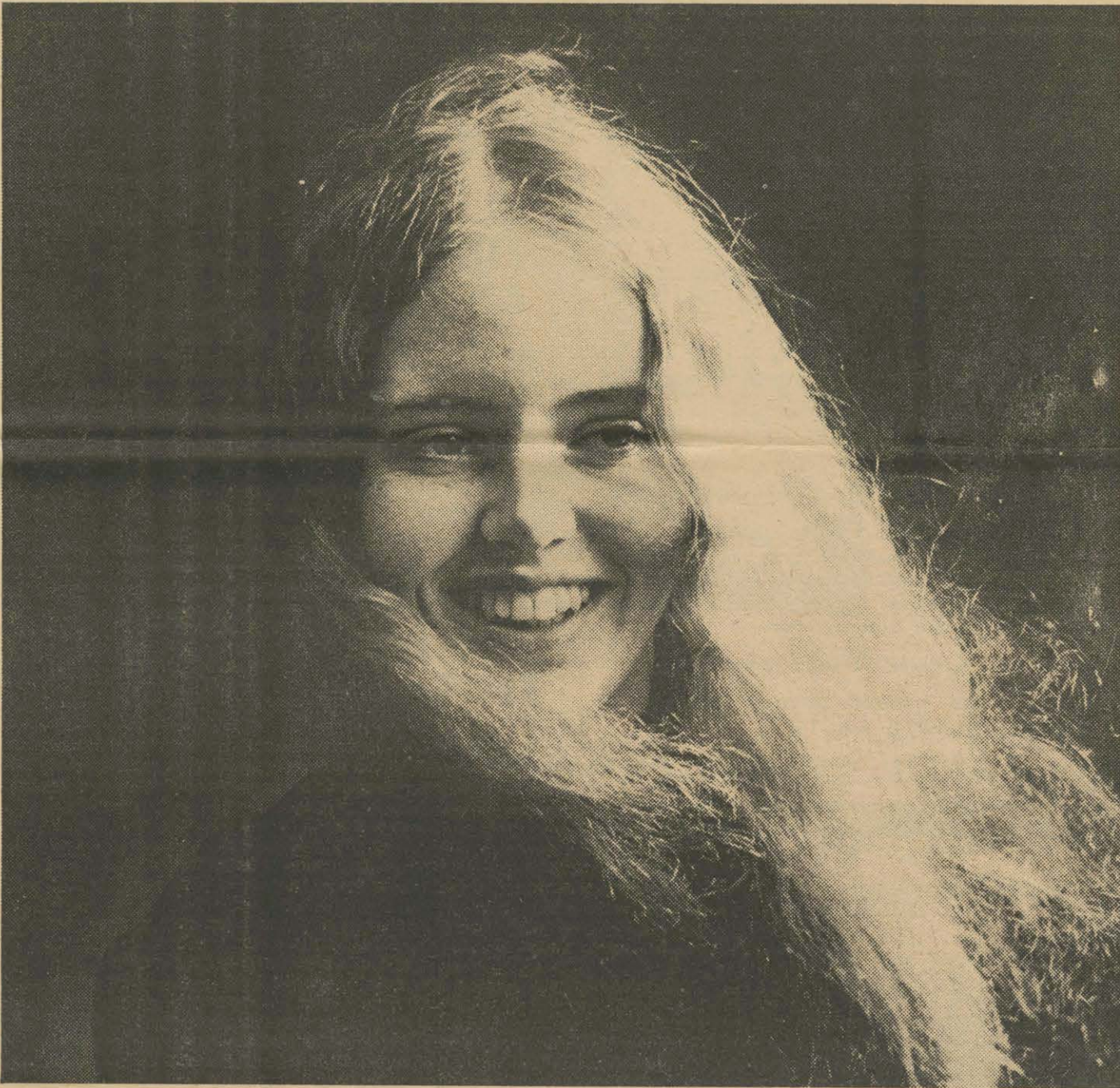
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Riots . . .

(Continued from page 6)

The first consisted of lectures given in an amphitheatre for 200 or more students — a very honored and competent scholar would talk for an hour, and then everybody left — with no discussion. The second kind of classes were "workshops" which could not be effective because there were always more than 40 students attending.

In such a teaching system there was no communication between professors and students, either in the academic life or in the extra-curricular activities. Students did not dare to express their opinions, much less their wishes.

'Trapped' Students

The material problems were not negligible: the temporary library closed at 5 p.m. and owned so few volumes that it was a real struggle to borrow a book; the surroundings did not offer any diversion such as the Latin Quarter offers the Sorbonne; infrequent transportation and crowded trains made students feel trapped on campus.

These facts help explain what happened in the fall of 1967. When a reform once again ignored the students' opinions, they revolted. Initiating a strike, they demanded the free choice

of courses, the opening of classes to the public, the creation of night school for students who earn their living, interdepartmental majors, smaller classes, better college-community relations, and greater creativity. There are similar demands and similar words in the Renaissance movement here.

We obtained seminars, interdepartmental classes, and choice of the subjects for papers; instead of the former system in which the final exam was the only significant grade, we now have the choice of a series of papers instead.

Beyond these immediate reforms lay the question of whether the University was able to prepare students for life. After four years of studies, a literature student complained that he was not fit for any job besides teaching. That point raised another question: is it the aim of the University to teach practical things or to encourage intellectual pursuit? On the other hand, is it possible for a person to learn about literature without writing, or to study art without employing his hands? The aim of the University remains a controversial question.

The greater problem of education in France is the serious lack of colleges and technical schools. The

University, which is crowded, is the only place to attend after receiving the "Baccalaureat" at the end of "lycee" (high school).

Why do the least academic demands become political issues? The twenty universities depend upon the Minister of National Education, so academic problems are automatically related to politics. The specific case of Nanterre is to be considered in this light, since the students' movement of 1968 was a step toward bringing down the existing system. Things are in a state of flux now, and even an eyewitness cannot understand what is happening. It has become a daily mixer, a theater for "happenings," and a target for reporters in search of sensationalism.

King Movie . . .

(Continued from page 7)

advocate of a black people, as a man of peace.

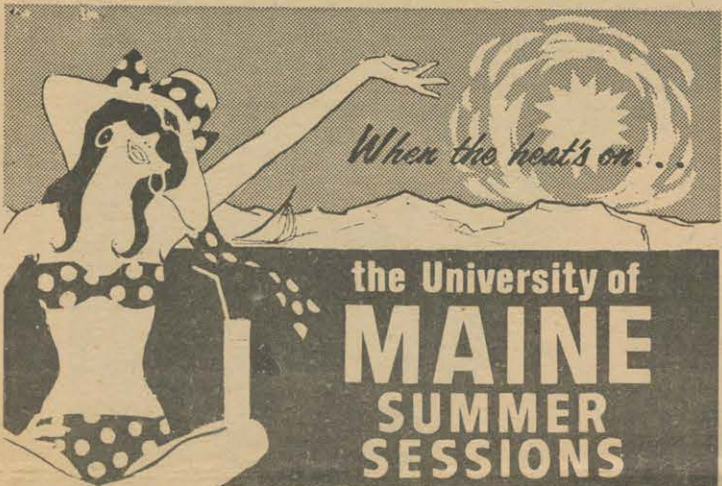
The film follows the development of King's non-violence movement from the beginning of his career in 1955 until his assassination and funeral in April, 1968. To quote Dr. King: "I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up, and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

A historical record, this film spares no truth. It contains scenes of the incredible brutality committed against the movement; it recalls monuments of glory and of tragedy; it portrays the mass marches, sit-ins, jail-ins; it records the solid achievements won by Dr. King for his people,

the nation, and all mankind.

This motion picture shows, above all, that Martin Luther King, Jr., was a man who was not afraid to act for his beliefs, who consistently adhered to his philosophy, and who was effective in his work for justice, brotherhood, and peace.

To look back, to listen, to learn of his teachings, to relive a decade and a half of history is a one-night-only chance. The entire \$5 cost of the tickets will go directly to carry on King's work. This film will be shown Tues. night, March 24, in the following theaters: Boston: Abbey, Charles, Savoy; BU: Hayden Hall; Cambridge: Harvard Square; Framingham: Cinema I; Newton: Paramount, and various other theaters around the Boston area.



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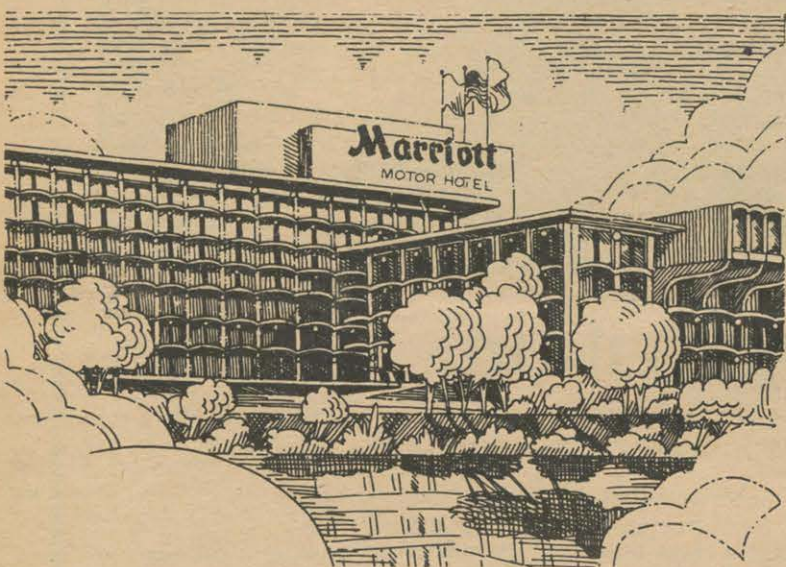
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